#### Amusements and Aleetings Co-Night.

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DALT'S THEATRE—S:15—"Cinderella at Schoel."
LAVERLY'S INBO'S GARDEN—S—"My Geraldine."
LAVERLY'S 147H STREET TEBATRE—S—"Jo."
LAVERLY'S FIFTH AVERUE TREATRE—S—"Suiff."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—"The Professor."
TANDARD TEBATRE—S—"A Messenger from Jarvis'
Section."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

CONDENSED MILK STRF HOTEL, Fire Island Beach.—Chills, Maiaria, Hay and Peach Fevers cured. Surf and still-water bathing, fishing and sailing. Paradise for children. Through lickets and baggage checked, by Long Island R. R., leaving Pinest. N. Y., 4:05 m. East 34th-st., 8:15 a.m. and 4:16 p. m., via Long Island City, to Fire Island.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN-It appears from details of the recent skirmish at Hammamet, Tunis, that the French loss was trifling; the Arabs left fifteen dead and a number of wounded on the field. The second Congress of the German Chess Club opened at Berlin yesterday; there are eighteen competitors for the championship. === A meeting to protest against the expulsion of Prince Krapotkine nas been prohibited in Geneva.

DOMESTIC.—The President showed considerable improvement in condition vesterday, and there was general agreement that the prospects of his recovery were much brighter. === It was learned yesterday that the Apaches murdered seventy residents of the town of Eureka, New-Mexico, on Friday, === Thomas A. Marvin was surrenderd to the Richmond police for trial on a charge of forgery and bigamy. = The yacht Mabel Emma was capsized off Long Beach, and Colonel William Chalmers, of this city, was drowned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The encouraging news from Washington yesterday caused much gratification. Hope for the President's recovery was expressed by many elergymen. —— Samuel B. Ruggles died at Fire Island. —— An inquest was held on the two girls drowned at Glen Island on Saturday. === A young man was drowned in the Hudson River.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of rain late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 89°; lowest, 64°; average, 7412°.

Guiteau is not writing his life. This is the only commendable thing we have heard of

It is a source of satisfaction to know that the "gentlemanly" polygamist and swindler Marvin, who has married a dozen or more over-confiding women and made off with the spare cash of their relatives, is safely lodged in Richmond jail and is likely to be restrained for the rest of his life from further marital and financial exploits.

Probably the notice sent to the Chicago papers, warning "Americans and friends of Ireagainst embarking upon British vessel after September 1, is only a stupid joke, but if any British steamer should be missing soon after that date the self-advertised dynamite villains and skirmishing-fund rascals will do well to hunt an obscure hiding-place without a moment's delay.

There were few churches in all this broad and where prayers were not offered yesterday for the recovery of the President. We live in a materialistic age, and science is constantly examining into the realm of fixed law phenomena which were once thought to be dependent upon supernatural power, but the mysteries of life and death are as great as ever. Who can say that the prayerful sympathy of fifty millions of people may not have some effect in strengthening the courageous sufferer in the White House?

The venerable Samuel B. Ruggles, whose death is announced to-day, will be remembered as one who labored zealously to promote the commercial preeminence of this city, especially in connection with the Erie Canal. His extensive information on economic questions, his knowledge of local history, and his public spirit made him a valuable citizen, and his death is a serious loss to the community.

News comes from Tombstone, Arizona, of the slaughter by Indians of the entire population of the mining town of Eureka, New-Mexico, numbering seventy persons. The report is too horrible to be fully credited on the scanty evidence of a report from a town far distant from the scene of the tragedy. We may hope at least that the terrible story is exaggerated. If true, Eureka has been the scene of the most sanguinary massacre which has occurred in the Far West since the gallant Custer's little army was exterminated by the savage Sioux.

While people in this city were looking yesterday for the wind storm which the Weather Bureau had reported to be working up the Atlantic coast, a dead calm came, and with it an oppressively sultry atmosphere. The heat was not as great as it has been on several occasions during the present summer; but it was peculiarly aggravating because so unexpected. The night was almost as warm as the day. Travel to the beaches, which had fallen off of late, became once more brisk, and the crowds of pleasure-seekers hastening to the ferries and steamer landings gave the streets a midsummer

From the description in our Washington dispatches of the fortress-like strength of the jail in which the murderous wretch Guiteau is confined, it would seem as though the authorities had taken unnecessary precautions in bringing a large force of soldiers into the city to guard against a possible mob attack. There has unquestionably been a great deal of reckless talk in Washington about lynching the assassin. This was to be expected in the excited state of the public mind, but it may less a body of men, would rashly risk life for the chance of killing this criminal. It is one thing to talk about raising a

that Guiteau will be hanged if the President dies, and no man in his sober senses can fail to see that the punishment of a legal trial and execution would be more severe than death from the pistol shots of a mob. An attempt at lynching would, therefore, be as foolish as it would be desperate.

The President has again pulled himself out from under the shadow of death by the force of his own courage and vitality. Once more the bulletins are hopeful. The doctors, who despaired on Friday and Saturday, were radiant with new hope yesterday. Perhaps the turning point has been passed. It is possible that the lowest depth of dangerous exhaustion had to be reached by the sufferer before any real progress toward health could be achieved. However this may be, there is happily no ground to doubt that a real gain has been made during the past twenty-four hours. The inflamed gland is discharging more copiously, the wound is in better condition, the appetite is much improved, the patient's mind is perfectly clear, and the digestive organs perform their work satisfactorily. Besides. there is no fever, though the pulse continues high, and the alarming signs of a speedy collapse have passed away. It will be observed as an encouraging circumstance that, although this latest relapse was more severe than either of the many that have preceded it at intervals of about a week apart, the President has recovered sooner from its effects. In the other instances where the slipping back occurred Saturday and Sunday, it was Tuesday or Wednesday before he fairly regained any of the lost ground. This time the favorable change began on Saturday evening. It will be of little use now to talk to the public of the President's weak condition and his complicated symptoms. The reaction from grief to joy will not be checked. On Saturday the country believed the President would not survive the Sabbath. Now it believes he is going to get well, and is happy in that belief.

GRAIN AND GOLD. At last the balances in the Treasury begin to diminish. A part of the hoarded gold is being paid out for bonds; \$1,600,000 was paid here on Friday and \$1,200,000 on Saturday. These payments had little effect upon the statement of bank averages for the six days ending Friday, which, as usual, probably represented the condition of the banks about Wednesday. For the Treasury balances were largest on Thursday, \$386,000 having been drawn from the banks that day, and were larger than they have been for a long time. On that day the increase in specie balance since the last Wednesday in July had been \$15,346,279, or nearly \$4,000,000 per week, but \$2,100,000 had been gained by transfer from mints. The loss of the banks from the last statement in July to that of Saturday, August 27, was \$18,892,000 of specie and \$720,900 in legal tenders, so that during the four weeks about \$5,646,000 had been taken from the banks for all other purposes, and \$13,246,000 for payments to the Treasury. The greater drain has now been stopped. Though the Treasury paid out on Friday and Saturday only about \$1,000,000 more than it received, so that the banks were probably a little stronger at the end of the week than their statement indicates, it is known that about \$6,000,000 of the called bonds have already been forwarded for payment, or \$3,200,000 more than has yet been disbursed for them here. Hence some further reinforcements of money from the Treasury are to be expected.

The arrivals of specie last week were small -only \$291,415. But the amount on the way hither has greatly increased, and it is estimated that at least \$9,848,000 is now on the sea, not including \$2,000,000 reported early in the week as having been taken in Paris for export, a part of which has probably been shipped without telegraphic mention. About \$3,600,000 is already about due, and \$4,000,000 more will be due about the close of this week. These large receipts will give the banks the relief which their statement shows they need. But for the certainty that such reinforcements were at hand, the money market would hardly have remained comparatively easy, with the reserves \$2,568,025 below the conventional limit. Under the circumstances, the banks have been wise in avoiding such contraction of their accommodations as to cause stringency in the market, and it will be noticed as a significant feature of the bank returns that \$28,000,000 has been taken from the deposits since July 30, with a decrease of only \$5,800,000 in the loans. Last year both loans and deposits moved gradually but steadily upward from the end of July until the middle of

November. The stability of the money market and the safety of the banks are not threatened by any extravagant speculation in stocks. The sale last week were only moderate in amount. In the grain market, however, the speculation has been very active, and sales are recorded of nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,500,000 of corn, and 2,000,000 of oats. The course of prices has been upward, No. 2 red winter wheat closing at \$1 4434 against \$1 3934 on the 20th, and corn at 7112 cents against 70 cents. In oats there has been no considerable change. The continuance of the speculation at Chicago and other Western cities is an unfavorable feature, though it has been supported by some increase in the demand for export, and by gloomy news as to the crop in Great Britain. It is evident that the British demand is going to be larger than it was last year, and journals having special facilities for information in regard to the home crop of wheat are still differing widely, some claiming that the yield will be much below 400,000,000 bushels, while The Commercial Bulletin estimates that it will be about 429,000,000 bushels. As to corn, the divergence is still wider. The Bulletin compreses that the decrease will not be more than \$9,000,000 bushels, or 534 per cent, while many other journals claim that it will exceed 350,000,000 bushels. Apparently they put no faith in the report of the Agricultural Bureau, showing an increase of 19.52 per cent in acres planted in corn, bue justification for their course. Its success would prefer to place entire confidence in the report of the same Bureau that the condition of the corn crop declined from 90, July 1, to 77, August 1. On the other hand, much damage has been done in August by drouth, for which

The Bulletin did not make allowance. There has also been an unusually active speculation in cotton during the past week, sales having been over 520,000 bales, with a sharp decline in prices until Wednesday and a subsequent advance. On Saturday, the 20th, middling uplands sold at 124 cents, fell on Tuesday to 1218, and closed on Saturday at 1234. The crop year, now nearly finished, will be by far the largest in the history of the cotton well be doubted whether any one man, much movement. Already 5,850,000 bales have been received at the ports, against 4,942,728 for the previous year to the same date, and, after adding for three remaining days of lynching party and quite another to attack a the year, for overland movement, and in England at this season of the year. Rain,

amount to 6,600,000 or 6,625,000 bales, against 5,757,397 for the previous year. At this season, however, the speculation in cotton does not employ nearly as much money as it will later, and the principal danger of disturbance in the money market is from the heav, dealings in grain. Other business is generally large and healthy, and the exchanges at New-York last week, which amounted to \$859,367,412, of which probably \$612,000,000 was due to other than stock operations, indicate a continuance of great activity throughout the

The large receipts of gold from the Treasury and from abroad promise to prevent any stringency in the money market for some time to come, even though demands from the West for crop movement or speculative operations should be large. The points to be closely watched are, first, whether bonds continue to go into the Treasury in amount sufficient to neutralize its large surplus receipts by taxation; and second, whether the Banks of England, France, Germany and other European countries, in their struggle to keep their gold reserves, check the movement of specie to this country. The demand for money being less pressing here at present, shipments of gold from Europe have not been reported for some days, but the test will come whenever the market on this side threatens to become tight

Senator Beck has committed an indiscretion which no true Democrat can ever forgive. He

THE UNPARDONABLE DEMOCRATIC SIN.

has declared that he considers the peace and prosperity of the country of more importance than the success of the Democratic party. He has placed patriotism above partisanship, and the inevitable consequence is the wrath of his party is descending upon him. A few days ago he said frankly that he had no sympathy with the Democratic scheme for stealing control of the United States Senate by refusing to allow the New-York Senators to take their seats until a President pro tem. and a Secretary had been elected. Those Senators had a prima facie right to their seats, and he saw no ground for refusing to admit them. With them in their seats the Senate would be a tie, and in case the President should die and Mr. Arthur be called to the Presidency, there would be a deadlock. Mr. Beck, with a patriotism which does him infinite honor, thus defines the course which he would follow in this great emergency: "It would be a time when love of country should rise above all party questions. As to 'my own course, I should be in favor of the election of some conservative Republican, say 'Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, to the position of President pro tem. of the Senate, 'and thus avoid any inducement for any insane person or political fanatic to desire the 'death of Mr. Arthur. In such a contingency "that would be a graceful recognition of the 'fact that under the great calamity which has befallen the Nation the intensity of party spirit and the eagerness for spoils were for 'the time forgotten."

Nothing could be more admirable in spirit than that utterance, yet the Democratic press has given Mr. Beck no peace since he made it. One journal declares that Mr. Beck "has his opinion now for expression, but when the Senate meets, his opinion will be merged into that of the caucus." Another condemns Mr. Beck for saying that the election of a Republican to any office under any circumstances would be anything less than a public calamity, and suggests that David Davis would be a more suitable candidate for the party to support. This is even a less creditable way of meeting the emergency than that suggested by the first critic, for it is based on the exploded notion that David Davis is an Independent. He is a Democrat in the question of Senate organization, for he voted with that party steadily during the long deadlock of last Spring. Furthermore, he could not be elected unless he was smuggled into the chair before the New-York Senators were admitted, for no Republican Senator would ever vote for him. His organization of the Senate would be an organization in the interest of the Democratic party, and we should have the unfortunate situation of a Republican President, a Democratic Senate and a Republican House, with all the wrangling and hindrances to the public business

which such a situation implies. Aside from these two critics of Mr. Beck, there is another class which affect to believe he did not use the words attributed to him. They have prepared, as it were, an extremely small aperture for him to crawl out of, but he shows no disposition to avail himself of their kindness. The patriots of this class unanimously sustain the scheme to steal possession of the Senate, and they put it on the ground of public welfare. "If we do not steal it," they argue, "the Republicans will claim it and will cause a deadlock. We ought to take possession of it in the interest of good order." Let us contrast the two plans. Mr. Beck's is based on the facts that the Vice-Presidency belongs by right to the Republican party; that with a full and legal Senate the Democrats cannot elect him; that with a Republican Vice-President and a Republican organization, Mr. Arthur, if called to the Presidency, will be sustained by a Congress Republican in both branches and will begin his Administration greatly strengthened thereby; that with a Democratic Vice-President there will be only one life between the Democratic party and their full possession of the Government, and the election of a Democratic Vice-President will be an inducement for Mr. Arthur's assassination. Anybody can see the force of that reasoning. Now look at the other plan. Its success depends entirely upon theft. There is no other word for it. Senators Lapham and Miller have an unquestioned right to their seats. The men who are advocating a scheme to keep them out are advocating a theft of the second highest office in the gift of the people. What assurance have we that they would be any more scrupulous about advocating a more nefarious scheme for promoting the occupant of their stolen seat to the one above him? There is no possible mean anarchy. Mr. Beck's fearless opposition to it is as admirable as the support of the Democratic press is disgraceful. It is almost incredible that greed for office can make

THE BRITISH FARMER.

even a Democrat forget that he is an American.

It is now nearly three months since THE TRIBUNE drew attention to the deplorable state of agricultural affairs in England. Since that time comparatively favorable weather and better prospects for this year's crops had induced a more hopeful feeling. The very hot spell which prevailed in July ripened the wheat with unusual rapidity, and only a few weeks of fine dry weather in August and September were wanted to gather the harvest. All these anticipations have been rudely dispelled by a period of tempestuous weather almost unknown

excessive heat, has begun to sprout, and the most serious forebodings are entertained even by authorities which, like The London Times, may be expected to take a favorable view of affairs. One more bad harvest will bring agricultural matters to a crisis. In sixteen counties it was admitted that the ruin of the British farmer was complete. But, said The Saturday Review, in commenting on the position, "a good harvest may save us." With forbearance on the part of the landlords, and a disposition to share the losses over many shoulders, the crisis might be passed through and the worst avoided. But another bad harvest will render recuperation under the present system impossible, because the class on whom all depends-the only producing class associated with the land-will be eliminated. As The London Times very properly remarked the other day: "The situation of our farmers is dismal. For many of them a "bad harvest must mean absolute ruin. Farm-"ing is a highly skilled enterprise, and if the present race of farmers succumb and are 'driven out of their business, there will be no others capable of succeeding them." Under the present system there is a host

of non-producers all living out of the land and putting nothing into it. First comes the landowner, who rarely farms except for amusement, and who until five years ago had plenty of tenants waiting for his farms and eager to bid one against the other. Behind the landlord was his lawyer, for it was beneath the dignity of an English landed proprietor to manage his own estates. This duty fell partly to the steward and partly to the attorney, who respectively fattened on their positions. No serf was ever more at the mercy of another than was the English country gentleman in the hands of his attorney. The estate was always mortgaged and the attorney generally represented the mortgagee. Then there were other claimants, such as the next reversioner, generally represented by the same lawyer, but without whose assent not a tree could be cut down or a gate mended. Then the ancestral home involved a whole regiment of non-producing employes, all of whom had to be provided for out of the land. The farmer and his laborers are the only productive classes connected with the land, and when the English farmer goes to the wall the whole agricultural system must go with him.

Looking at the matter from an American point of view, however much we may regret the ruin of a worthy and valuable class, the wonder is not that the system has broken down, but that it has lasted so long. The farmer, the real producer, instead of being allowed to do his best and offered every inducement, has been handcuffed by restricted covenants as voluminous as the lawyer could make them. He must not fish or shoot or cut timber or grow anything except stated crops in a regular sequence. He must haul his landlord's coal and submit to a penalty of \$250 an acre if he ploughs up grass land. A task rendered less and less easy by the competition of American produce, instead of being facilitated by the landlord and his agents, has been surrounded with factitious difficulties. The strain has come, and the system has broken down. No mere Parliamentary remedy can undo the evil. It is now apparent that only one class can live out of the land. The owner of the land must be the farmer. The pretence of gentleman farming or farming in gloves must cease. England must get rid of her absurd objection to manual labor, and all those who are to live out of the land must take their share in the work. It is only by such a revolution as this that American competition can be met, and the present distress will go on till the land-owner who cannot run his own farms sells out to someone who can, and the British farmer takes off his

### FERRYBOAT-GATES.

coat and goes to work in his own fields.

on Ferry Company is compellable by law to place gates at the ends of the ferryboats, comes a easualty illustrating the importance of some more substantial guard than the loose chains. A Flushing farmer drove a pair of horses and wagon upon a Roosevelt Street boat, late at night. He dismounted. The whistle blown when the boat started frightened the horses. The driver was promptly at hand, did his best to stop them, and was even somewhat hurt in doing so; but they ran forward, trampled down or leaped over the chain, dragged the wagon overboard, and were drowned. Loss, \$900. Who bears it: the owner or the ferry company ?

The responsibility of ferry companies for casualties of this sort would give them, we should suppose, a motive for maintaining sufficient guards One cannot but wonder at the parsimony which seeks to evade a demand for erection of gates. Upon that point the story is, briefly told, that a city ordinance, passed many years ago, directed that ferry leases made after its passage should contain an engagement on the part of the company to maintain gates-like those to be seen in daily use on Hoboken boats. Possibly this ordinance has been repealed; either for that reason, or by collusion or oversight, it was disregarded when the present leases were drawn; and the company's lawyer now says that gates cannot be required; that the company's obligations are limited to complying with the terms of the lease as written. This may be a sound legal position; the common-sense view which the general public will be apt to take is that the company was bound to know beforehand any published conditions which the fiscal officers of the city were required by law to include in the lease, and may justly be charged with them, notwithstanding a fraudulent or blundering omission to write them out in form in the lease itself.

However this may be-whether the city has the right to claim gates or not-there is no doubt that persons who use the ferries are entitled to have the boats constructed and equipped in the best manner practicable to insure safety of passengers and property. As whatever property is carried on these boats goes almost always in charge of some passenger, there is little opportunity to enforce the strict law of common carriers, such as governs loss of baggage and freights on railways and steamboats. In so far as a ferry passenger retains the personal charge of his parcel or valise, or his horse and carriage, the company is not responsible for losses not attributable to neglect on the part of the management. A team during a ferry trip is not at the sole risk of either the company or the owner. The company does not undertake absolutely that it shall cross safely; but it does undertake against all risk from any neglect or want of skill of the men in charge of the beat, or from any defects or insufficiencies in the boat against which the company could, by the exercise of the highest care and skill, have made provis-

The principles are well settled, but difficult of application. As such lawsuits are pose of forestalling justice. No one doubts bales), the total crop of 1880 will apparently complains that the chain was old and weak—broken, perhaps, and chain was old and weak—broken, perhaps, and

spliced with clothes-line. The company's witesses swear that the whistle was a necessary signal, blown so gently that only a very timid or skittish horse would be alarmed by it; that the chain was new and strong, and amply sufficient; and that if the driver had remained in his seat, holding the reins, he could have restrained his team; or in cases where he does stay in his seat they say that if he had got down and stood by his horses' heads they would not have been frightened. The Judge then tells the jury: "If you think that the "company could have avoided this loss by a " more prudent whistle or a more judicious barrier, they should pay for the team, unless you "think that the driver was careless; if he was "negligent he must bear the loss." The jury are then left to decide the practical questions as best they may. Considering how many thousands of vehicles are every week ferried across our rivers, with the chance of a stampede among the horses in any trip, one would suppose the companies would erect substantial gates for their own protection and interest, and would be rather glad of an ordinance requiring them to do so, since it would silence objections of hasty, inconsiderate passengers.

The drowning of two girls at Glen Island was doubtless a pure accident, but it will not be altogether unproductive of good results if it convinces the proprietor of the necessity of taking greater care of the lives of his visitors. THE TRIBUNE has several times called attention to the dangerous bridges connecting the smaller islands with the main one. One or two deaths from drowning by falling from these unprotected footpaths would go far to ruin the reputation of what is now a deservedly popular resort.

The stupidity of the average Coroner and his usual haphazard jury of corner idlers has long been proverbial. In the Cramer investigation, for example, the Connecticut jurymen have assumed the characters of detectives, and have followed up fancied clews and worked out theories born of personal prejudices, until they have developed themselves into prosecutors, and have become unfitted for the simple duty which the law imposes on them of discovering by what means the unhappy woman came to her death. Their investigation is an elaborate trial of the two young men and one woman who are suspected though not absolutely woman who are suspected though not absolutely charged with killing the poor victim. At the rate they are going on we shall not be surprised to hear of their bringing in a verdict of guilty, and the Coroner pronouncing sentence of death.

#### PERSONAL.

Dean Stanley's will has been proved and the peronalty sworn under \$450,000.

King Ludwig of Bayaria has gone to Paris to purchase, it is reported, the diamonds of the Crown. Mr. Holloway, the maker of pills, is reported to

have given upward of \$3,750,000 for phila thropic purposes during the last five or six years. The Rev. J. A. Wylie, author of the "History of Protestantism," is a candidate for the post of Historiographer to the Queen for Scotland, left vacant by the death of Dr. Hill Burton,

The Church of St. Michael at Hughenden is to be completed and improved as a memorial to Lord Beaconsfield. Over the seat which the Earl was ac customed to occupy Queen Victoria intends to place a monument, the chief ornament of which will be a portrait medallion.

The chair which the Liberals of Greenwich have presented to Mr. Gladstone is carved out of brown oak, and has a buff morocco covering edged with blue and silvered nails. A plaque of silver bears a complimentary inscription, the chair runs on silver castors, and accompanying it is a footstool of the same materials and style of workmanship.

King Kalakaua does not particularly admire the Parisians. His exceeding frankness to the Minister for Foreign Affairs must have astonished that official. "I am," he said, "delighted with Paris. It is a city of splendid palaces. But when you have such public buildings, why do you not try and have finer men to put in them? The beauty of your palaces jars with the plainness of their in-habitants,"

John Duncan, the venerable Scotch botanist, has lived only six months to enjoy the fund raised by his many scientific friends and admirers. He was a weaver, and while still young spent all his spare hours in searching for specimens. When Upon the heels of a discussion whether the he had exhausted the regions about him he hit upon the expedient of hiring himself out for harvest work, extending every year the distance from his home, till he had examined the flora and collected all available specimens in most of the counties of Scotland, and in several in the North of England. How complete was that collection may be inferred from the fact that of 1,428 plants indigenous to the soil of Great Britain be managed to secure no fewer than 1,131. A monument is to be raised to his memory in the old churchyard at Oxford where he lies under the earth, whose beautiful children he knew and loved so well.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—Count Andrassy to-day visited the King of Roumanna at Sinal.

LONDON, Aug. 28 .- Mr. George Jones, of New York, Mr. John Walter, Member of Parliament, and Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress, have sailed for New-York on board the steamer Bothnia.

#### DRAMATIC NOTES.

The company engaged to act with Mr. W. J. Florence this season comprises Mr. Lynn Harris, Mr. W. Taverna, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. Hubert Ayling, Mr. Charles Dade, Mr. Frank Rand, Mr. Oliver L. Jenkins, Mr. Edward Jones, Mr. Charles Peters, Mr. Joseph P. McElroy, Miss Ada Van Cortland, Miss Ethel Gaybrook, and Miss Annie Ellsler. Mr. M. Schley will be musical director, Mr. W. T. Elliott manager, Mr. Louis W. Lein agent. The season will begin on September 12, at the Globe Theatre, Boston.

The Comley-Barton Company is to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on September 19, in what is styled the London version of "Madame Favart." The company and chorus required for this work numbers 119 persons. It is said the dresses have cost upward of \$20,000. Mr. Frederick Letie, of the London Alhambra, has been engaged for this piece; Mr. Alfred Cellier will conduct the musical department; and Mr. Charles Harris will direct the

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's Opera Company will appear at the Standard Theatre, on September 19. in the new 'æsthetie" opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, entitled 'Patience." This company includes William Carleton, Mr. Ryley, Mr. Cadwallader, Miss Roche, Miss Burton, Miss Edmunston, Miss Chappelle, Miss Stummell, and other well-known performers. Messrs, Gilbert and Sullivan are shortly to revisit America. Bits of the music of "Patience," by the way, are heard in the course of the performance of "Smift," at the Fifth Avenue.

# GENERAL NOTES.

Some weeks ago a young man in Danbury, Conn., lost his arm in a railroad accident. Since then according to the Democrat, of that place, he has bee seriously troubled by pains as of the cramping of the fingers and thumb of the missing arm. He felt the pain, although he knew well that there was no arm there. At length the lost arm was exhumed, and it was found that the lingers and tinumb were cranaped in just the manner he had described when suffering the pain. They were put in a comfortable position and returned to their grave, whereupon the patient was immediately relieved of the pain, and has suffered no more with it since.

The feuds between the two factions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire grow apace, and no public resort in the great cities is exempt from the possible danger of being transformed into a battlefield. A short time ago, in a public garden in Prayue, the German guests asked the band to play the Austrian rational hymn, " Mein Oesterreich." The first strain was the signal for an enslaught by the Czechs, but after a sharp fight they were repuised, and the band was forced by the Germans to continue playing the obnoxious air, and to follow it with the still more hateful, to the Czecha, "Die Wacht am Rhein." More fightly to the Czecha, "Die Wacht am Rhein." More fightly ensued, and finally the authorities were compelled to issue an order to the bundmasters, forbidding them to play any national airs whatever in places of public cateratument.

People arraigned in the London police courts must practice gravity of demeaner, or it may

charged. Unhappily, for some unexplained reason, she burst into a fit of laughter, just as she was leaving the dock. This so shocked the Alderman's judicial dignity that he ordered her to be detained, and telling her that that he ordered zer to be detained, and tening nor that
"she was a most detestable and degraded girl," and that
"he had doubts whether he ought to let her go," ordered
her into custedy until he had considered what course he
should take in the matter. She has probably been set
at liberty since, deeply impressed with the knowledge
that to laugh in the presence of an Alderman is a more
serious offence than an attempt at suicide.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Standard reports that some interesting discoveries have been made at Revel, where in excavating ground for the new barbor, the hulls of several ships long buried in the earth have been laid bare. Four Russian sian men-of-war, of considerable dimensions—120 to 180 feet long—have, it is said, been identified. From the inscription, "Olonets, 1711," on one of the cannous found it seems that the ships were wrecked after that date, and the fact is curious, as showing how rapidly the water has recoded. In old times the sea evidently came up to the walls of the town, which must then have presented a singularly picturesque appearance, with its quant red-tiled houses, perched high on the rock above. At present there is haif a mile of dry land between the walls and the harbor, and where great ships rode not very long ago merchante' offices.

The shameful indignities perpetrated upon some Roman Catholic priests in Abyssinia recently have been reported in detail in the Egyptian papers. The Bishop, it seems, was on a visitation through his die He had completed his tour and intended riding home after celebrating mass. However, before the mass war over, the soldiers of King John's son rushed into the church and arrested the Bishop on the steps of the altar. They stripped him of his clothes and removed his hernia truss, rendering him almost helpless. His companions, Father Bartes and Brother Clement were completely stripped by the soldiers, and heavy iron chains were put on the Father's hands and feet. They were all compelled to assist in carrying the soldiers' baggage. The Bishop with the above priests and Father Colpo, as well as other Abyasinian priests in the service of the Bishop, were compelled to wait for two days; at the end of that time the Bishop's strength falling him, he sat on the ground and refused to move, telling the soldiers they could kill him, if they pleased, as he could not walk. clined to accede to this request, saying that he awaited the orders of the King, and that he was daily expecting a messenger from him. They however promexpecting a messenger from him. They however prom-sed to treat the prisoners with every consideration, and t has since been reported that the prisoners have been

#### IN THE DOORWAY.

[President Gurfield's aged mother is stopping with her nisce at Hiram. She receives frequent messages from Wash-ington, and spends much of the time at the front door of the house anxiously waiting for the messenger who brings her the dispatches. She is much agitated by fears of the worst yet ellings tenschously to hope.—Cleveland dispatch, Aug. 27.]

Mother, mother, in the doorway, Waiting, waiting for a word. Watching, watching for a message. Tearful, trusting in the Lord, Would our wealth of love could nerve you, Would a people's prayers could serve you, And good cheer afford.

Mother, mother, in the doorway, Once you nursed a baby boy, Taught his little feet to toddle, Taught his helpless hands to toy With his playthings, prattling, smiling, Your young motherhood beguiling With his infant joy.

Mother, mother, in the doorway, You who showed him virtue's path, Guided him past childhood's perils, Through the ways removed from wrath, Well that son repays your guarding, Love with richest love rewarding, In manhood's aftermath.

Mother, mother, in the doorway, Watching in the noontide glow, On your white locks seem to linger Kisses set there long ago, And with later kisses blending. As the Nation's ruler, bending, Greets the mother's brow. Mother, mother in the doorway,

Stricken with a mother's grief, You are looking where the lonely-We are told-shall find relief ; Looking far beyond the valley, Toward the field where soldiers rally

Mother, mother in the doorway, Courage! in this hour of woe, For the nation's soul is with him, Though the waters ebb or flow: With our hist'ry his is written, And our hearts with yours are smitten, And our heads are low.

Mother, mother in the doorway, Great his work and bravely done, On the country's roll of honor Proud the place he nobly won: We, his name who dearly cherish, Would not let the soldier perish Could man save your son.

DAVID GRAHAM ADEE. Washington, Aug. 28, 1881.

# PUBLIC OPINION.

Some people never did care much for the truth. They are of that class who have been growling at Secretary Blaue's dispatches. -{Boston Post (Dem.)}

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is wondering why there has been no article in *The Cincinnati Enquire* supporting Bookwalter. Possibly it may be that the shift end of the Bookwalter barrel is turned toward *The Enquirer*.—[Steubenville Herald (Rep.)

We are not of those who think that Republicans are so enthusiastic, or Democrats so disorganized, that the former can afford to make any had nominations or the latter will fail to make the best of such blunders.

—{Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

-[Syracuse Standard (kep.)

We trust that Senator Edmunds's health will
permit him to be present in his place in the Senate, and
urge the measures he proposes with all the ability and
force which the country has become accustomed to expect from that quarter.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

#### PURIFY THE CAUCUS BY ATTENDING IT.

PURIFY THE CAUCUS BY ATTENDING IT.

From The Albany Journal (Rep.)

We know that of late years the average caucus has not been very inviting to those who like to see everything done "decently and in order." They are different from what they used to be. But this change has been of gradual growth and has resulted from the neglect of those who find famit with it. If our cancuses had always been well attended they would not have degenerated as they have, until now, in many localities, a caucus is simply a gathering called by the local "boss" to give the semblance of "reginarity" to his prearranged purpose. It would be different if the mass of the party realized the fact that the cancus is the pivot upon which the whole machinery of politics turns, and took care, by their presence, that the pivot was properly adjusted.

ONE OF THE POINTS THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS

FORGOT.

From The Ecchester Journal (Ind.)

Did the Greenback Convention know that its Did the Greenback Convention know that its resolution "that railroad companies should be prolibited by law from charging more for transporting property during the season when water navigation is closed than they charge for like services during the season of water mavigation," proposes to do either the people of twenty may be season of water mavigation," proposes to do either the people of the railroads injustice? It would have required very little inquiry into the business they wish regulated to have shown them that the cost of transportation by railroad during the winter is very much heavier than it is summer. It is expensive to keep many railroads free from snow; the locomotive that puls forty loaded freight cars on the Central in summer cannot had but twenty or twenty-five in winter; more power is necessary and more fuel consumed; the wear of machinery is greater; the losses from breakages by trost are very large. This is a governing reason why freights should be lower in summer than in winter.

AIDING THE VIRGINIA BOURBONS.

From The Utest Herald (Rep.)

General Wickham's avowal of his purpose to support the Bourbon Democratic tidest in Virginia will be held to confirm the charges freely made at the time of the holding of the regular Republican Convention, that the stratchoul Republican movement was engineered from the first to help the Bourbons. The failure of that movement to enlist any considerable portion of the party led General Wickham to decline the nomination for Governor tendered him. His present choice of methods to help the Democrate is more open, and for that reason less hurtful to the Lincais. General Wickham is a geatherman of good parts and considerable miliannee. Exerting himself in the right direction be can yield a large influence in Republican circles in his State. But as an open ally of the enemy he will represent little beside his own vote. Having disternined to go over to the Democratis he would have been wise to do so without giving reasons for his desertion. At any rate, silence would have been better for him than the reasons be gives. The defeat of the Virginia Bourbons is desirable an many ac-